

For Governor.

WILLIAM DENNISON of Franklin Co.

For Lieutenant Governor.

ROBERT C. KIRK of Knox County.

For Auditor of State.

ROBERT W. TAYLOR of Mahoning Co.

For Secretary of State.

ADDISON P. RUSSELL of Clinton Co.

For Treasurer of State.

ALFRED P. STONE of Franklin Co.

For Supreme Judge.

WILLIAM Y. GHOLSON of Hamilton.

For Member Board of Public Works.

JOHN B. GREGORY of Scioto County.

For School Commissioner.

ANSON SMYTH of Lucas County.

For State Senator.

GEORGE SPORLEDER of Hocking.

Republican County Ticket.

For Representative.

SAMUEL COFFMAN of Bloom Tp.

For Treasurer.

JOSEPH C. KINKADEE of Hocking.

For Commissioner.

WM. HUTCHINSON of Richland.

For Infirmary Director.

JAMES YOUNG of Bern.

JUDGE RANNEY.

In days of yore, it was thought that a man who would change his position upon great, well defined and leading political issues, was dishonest at heart and unworthy the esteem, confidence, or support of the people. Such should be the case to-day; but things have changed. The corruption of parties, and the total depravity of politicians have come to such a point, that such outrages and they are now called by the soft names of "progression," "advancement," "new light," &c. And a man who can change as the basilius, is called great and cunning, and his monstrous inconsistencies are explained away, justified or excused. This is no less dangerous than contemptible. The man who is not true to his first love, cannot be trusted in his second. The man who lends a proposition to-day and denounces it to-morrow, is unworthy of trust, and should be denounced by honest men, as a hypocrite, odious in the sight of God and man.

In 1850, upon the passage of the Fugitive-Slave Law, Judge Ranney was one of the chief participants in an indignation meeting, held in Mahoning county Oct. 30th, 1850. Bitter and scathing speeches were made, and Mr. Ranney made one of them. He denounced the Law as odious and unconstitutional, and its authors as miscreants. The Mahoning Index of Nov. 1st, a Democratic paper commenting upon the affair, held the following language:

"He [Judge Ranney] exposed not only the infamous manner in which the bill was rushed through the House under the gag rule of the Southern and infamous oppressors, but in scolding and mistaking conduct, denounced the whole bill as UNCONSTITUTIONAL and the miscreants who assisted in its inception and passage by their votes, or fleeing when God and their duty required their aid in behalf of liberty and the rights of blood and life, as unworthy of our regard—as unworthy of our suffrage now or hereafter."

After these reasonable remarks, the meeting adopted the following incendiary resolution:

Resolved, That come life or come imprisonment, come fine or come death, we will neither aid nor assist in the return of any fugitive slave; but on the contrary, we will harbor and secrete, and by all just means protect and defend him, and thus give him a practical God-speed to liberty.

Judge Ranney was then as he is now, a Democrat; but since that time the South has swallowed up the Democratic party; and Judge Ranney has gone down with it. This measure which was then so "odious and unconstitutional," has suddenly lost its odium and become constitutional. Judge Ranney is now the standard bearer of what is known as the Democratic party, and as such is the defender of the Fugitive Slave Law so bitterly and vehemently denounced less than nine years ago.

But more: In 1848 Mr. Ranney was before the people for office, and being called upon, defied himself upon one of the leading questions of difference between the Republican and Democratic parties. He then was opposed to the extension of slavery into the Territories—he then advocated Congressional interference to prevent its extension—he then insisted upon its abolition in the District of Columbia; that slavery was a creature of local law and could no more exist without it than a man could breathe without air.

Upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, Congressional Intervention, &c., Mr. Ranney writing to B. F. Hoffman, held the following language:

"No question is better settled in this country, than that slavery exists in a State by virtue of local law. 'It is clear that it can no more exist in a territory without local law, than a man can breathe without air.' NEITHER CONGRESS NOR A TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE, IN MY OPINION, POSSESS THE POWER TO ESTABLISH IT. It can only be done by the people when admitted as a State, 'under the general principles of the power of Congress to prevent Territorial Governments, and to PROVIDE FOR THE PROHIBITION OF SLAVERY WITHIN THE TERRITORIES, AND I AM IN FAVOR OF AND WOULD SUPPORT SUCH PROHIBITION."

Judge Ranney is now the Democratic candidate for Governor. He now stands upon a platform denying and repudiating the doctrine. He has taken the stump in a delirium. He has abandoned his first love, he has ignored the principles he battled for in 1850, he has become a tool in the hands of demagogues—demagogues among them, and as such is not worthy of the support of independent freemen.

For the Lancaster Gazette.

MEANS EDITORS:—It is a truism which comes home to every mind, that nothing can be accomplished without industry. If one has a project in view which he wishes consummated, he lays aside all things and diligently pursues his labor until he has perfected what he commenced.

When we look calmly and dispassionately upon what is of the first moment to every citizen, to wit: the manner in which our national government is conducted, we at the present time see that elements of the most destructive kind pervade the faction party in power; that harmony does not pervade our halls of legislation, strife and contention is the chief food of the executive officer and his cabinet. The treasury is exhausted, and the great governor wheel, which regulates the acts of the people and keeps them in communion with one another. The Post Office department is insolvent and of course will produce confusion, and trouble. The public debt has swollen to an enormous figure, which plainly indicates to the tax-payers, that in the absence of any other source of revenue their broad-shoulders, must bear the burden, and their lusty muscles must wrench it from the soil.

The cause of all this dismal state of affairs can be laid at no other door than that of the so-called "Democratic Party," of the present day. The leaders of which party are guilty of duplicity, in laying before the people, tolerable platforms the principles of which they never carry out when in power. And the masses stand charged with gullibility, in permitting those vampires to lull them into a political slumber with the all potent opiate labelled "the compound extract of Democracy," carefully prepared at Cincinnati A. D. 1856. Now let us walk with this Democratic party for a few years.

From the time of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the pure Democratic party whose principles were compatible with common sense, and highly popular on account of "State Sovereignty," and a Republican form of government. It was then a pure party, and the masses endorsed it by electing Jefferson to power, he governed well and wisely, and in 1801 James Madison took his place, who was succeeded by Monroe, and John Quincy Adams, during whose terms of office democracy slept a good sleep, contented with the genius of the government as established and carried on by the Whig party, for a period of 28 years, in which the regulation of the currency was procured through the instrumentality of a "NATIONAL BANK," and the treasury kept in good order by a tariff of revenue. The public debt was small, and the public lands were admirably husbanded, the country passed through a war.

A periodical, general financial sweep over the land without impairing the credit of the government, all was well. Agriculture flourished, commerce increased, manufactures sprung up, and the mechanical arts advanced. Now came another era; Andrew Jackson the circumstantial hero of New Orleans, was hurled before the people with his laurels of victory fresh from the gory field, a staunch Democrat; he was elected and held the office of President two terms, during which he with an iron will moulded the government according to his purposes. The National Bank was overthrown, and the public deposits removed in parcels of different amounts, to such parts of the Union as were most subservient to the General's plans of using them, for such political purposes as would establish his Democratic principles by the potency of the "leaves and fishes," and upon the principle "that to the victor belong the spoils." And I here assert, and defy contradiction, that during his administration, the public funds were used, for party purposes for the first time. So convenient was this plan, that the party with Van Buren at the head adopted it with out a murmur, under J. A. K. Polk's administration, sinecures were created, and the distribution of offices was solely among the pure uncompromising Jackals of the gloomy forest. Hence the party was cemented, and so buried in a temporary oblivion by the thundering torrent of the Taylor election, as to slumber again, recruiting the wasted frame until Fillmore left, and Franklin Pierce stepped into power with an ample stock of burglarious tools to predate once more upon the public crib and coalesce with the minions of the "man of sin" through his Jesuitical secret Nuncio, Campbell the Post-master General, who so re-modelled the appointments as to give a strong hope to the papal power that it could wind its snake-like body around the fair proportions of its deadly enemy the tree of Liberty, until the death sting would blast it forever, and Popery rule supreme.

The masses bore the infliction until its stinking breath warned them of danger, and in 1856 the American Banner was unfurled to the breeze, around whose standard rallied, the protestant population, until the tide of their success rolled high enough to drive the snakes hissing to its den, there to devise ways and means for another onslaught, in 1858, in the campaign of its old friend the Democratic party with James Buchanan as its standard-bearer.

He was elected and what are the results? nothing but confusion and misrule—nothing is right, and everything is wrong. The much to be deplored condition of the National Treasury is not the greatest evil that flows from the election of Buchanan—that is only financial—the treasury can be re-operated. A greater evil resulted, when he as chief magistrate, with his influence over the party, sided with one part

of the people of the Union—namely the southern SLAVEHOLDERS. James Buchanan, to day dare not deny this charge. His allies and defenders dare not deny it. Clouds of witnesses are still in being, who well noted the distinguished visitors at WHEATLAND, prior to the election. Let John W. Forney make a clean breast, and state to the people what policy was adopted. Put Appleton upon the stand and let him tell all he knows. Bring the York Rev. Archbishop Hughes from New York, Bishop Parrott from Cincinnati, Father Redden from Lancaster, Pa., and permit or compel, (if compulsion would bring it) them to tell how by certain overtures, they instructed the laity of the Roman Catholic Church, to vote for Buchanan. The laity dared not refuse, under the penalty of excommunication, poured out by the Pope's Bulls. The American party vulgarly known as "Know Nothings," was a torturing briar in the side of this self same Pope, and annihilated, beat-headed, by the fires of Ignorance and hatred, were hotly breathed against the heretics. Heaven and earth were made to contract the rolling tide of popular opinion, as it rolled wave over wave in favor of AMERICAN principles.

Forney and others who then conducted the "Pennsylvania" published at Philadelphia, worked their wires well. While the well-meaning Americans were hotly pursuing their course, like rampant buffaloes, sweeping everything before them, these sharp fellows worked their cards. From the ranks of the Democratic party, they deployed a number of spies, and threw them into the "Know Nothing" organization. These took the high bind—oath of secrecy, and hypocritically clasped hands with the sincere and honest part of the order. They bellowed loudest and cursed the Democratic party, until their sincerity became proverbial, and great rejoicing was there in the "sanctum" of Know Nothingism, when the work went so bravely on.

The Pittsburgh Convention was assembled, in 1855. 720 good and true men were there in conclave—at least so it was thought at the commencement of the session the utmost care was taken, that nothing should pass the sentinel, yet every morning the "Pennsylvania" ratched up freighted with the proceedings of the previous day.

Although a Rev. Methodist clergyman, O. H. Tiffany presided, and Tommy Gifford was the good secretary. They were then poor, nor perchance they are rich. Being a member of that body I am satisfied that the voluminous proceedings of each day could not have been procured, unless through the officers. The exposition intimidated the party, and by common consent that Convention resolved to keep the order SECRET.

This was what the Democrats wanted. Although it cost the party \$25,000, well did they know the result, which was, that every old line whig would rally round the Democratic banner open and free, rather than support a candidate in whose deliberations they had no part. This maneuver made the vote of Pennsylvania for Buchanan. It gave a death-blow to "Know Nothingism," and the members left the order like bats leave dark nooks, and resumed their places in their former ranks and like sows returned to their wallow—the mire of corrupt democracy—as Pennsylvania went, so went the Union. Victory perched upon the banner of Democracy. Buchanan was installed into the Presidency, and no sooner had he taken his seat, than all the elements presented themselves for their reward. Buchanan dared not refuse the South their reward, hence he threw his influence in favor of the extension of SLAVERY. This is a brief history of the matter. Be-wildered and one-sided legislation is the order of the day—a deplorable state of affairs indeed.

A Presidential election will supersede in 1860. That will be the time when the freemen of this glorious Union will be called upon to take side and say whether a re-encement of such a programme shall take place, or whether by our united effort, the party in power shall be hoisted out of power, and such men be placed in, who will use their honest and utmost endeavors to so modulate the laws by which we are to be governed, as to procure peace and prosperity to the nation.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Representing of the Chinese War.

The Allies Forced to Retreat.

Fatal Accident on Board the Great Eastern.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 28.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed here to-day on her way to Quebec. The steamship Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

The overland mail brings important news from China, the war with the English and French forces having been renewed.

The allied squadron having attempted to enter Peking with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, and five of their gun boats lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat.

It is reported that the American Minister had reached Peking unharmed.

An accident has occurred on board the steamship Great Eastern, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks.

The lead pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded during her trial trip, with terrific force, causing the death of five of the firemen and wounding others. The damage to the fittings of the vessel are serious, but the ship and machinery received no harm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the great saloon, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel.

The guests on board had just quitted the saloon and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made a little difference in the movements of the ship, but her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place of destination.

The coroner's inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water jacket was stopped, because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power.

Secondly, that a top in the stand pipe, which acted as a safety valve, was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless.

The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about £5,000. During the trip the Great Eastern was almost without motion, when other vessels met with less loss on a heavy sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new reform movement under the auspices of Mr. Cobden and others was in progress.

Some of the building firms of London had yielded to the demands of the man.

PARTICULARS FROM CHINA.—Admiral Hope arrived off Peking on the 17th of June and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by a force of 20,000 men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire.

After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of the gun-boats Cormorant, Lee and Plover, and four hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed and 60. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded; among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100. At 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up, the gun boats Opossum and Plover pushed in close to the first battery. The guns of the forts then opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage. The troops were ordered to land, and as the first boats touched the shore the forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of the 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the wide ditches, situated five hundred yards from the river, and only five reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or sunk in the mud. With one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds, many of the boats were swamped by the balls, and not enough remained to carry off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded men were struck and swamped.

Russian features were distinctly visible among the men manning the Chinese batteries.

The Americans towed up several boats to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

BRITAIN.—The King of Belgium had gone to see the Emperor Napoleon, it is supposed in reference to the difficulty between France and Austria.

FRANCE.—The late article in the Paris Monitor came direct from the Emperor. It is rumored that France and England had agreed to a European Congress on Italian affairs, and if necessary the Zurich Plenipotentiaries will have occasional meetings.

ITALY.—The National Assembly of Parma, had voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon, and the annexation of Parma to Sardinia.

It is said that Victor Emanuel is disbanding his army, but the men are furnished with passports to Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

CIRCASTIA.—Schamyl, the noted Circassian leader, it is said, has been made a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is making great concessions to the Protestants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Representing of the Chinese War.

The Allies Forced to Retreat.

Fatal Accident on Board the Great Eastern.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 28.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed here to-day on her way to Quebec. The steamship Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

The overland mail brings important news from China, the war with the English and French forces having been renewed.

The allied squadron having attempted to enter Peking with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, and five of their gun boats lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat.

It is reported that the American Minister had reached Peking unharmed.

An accident has occurred on board the steamship Great Eastern, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks.

The lead pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded during her trial trip, with terrific force, causing the death of five of the firemen and wounding others. The damage to the fittings of the vessel are serious, but the ship and machinery received no harm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the great saloon, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel.

The guests on board had just quitted the saloon and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made a little difference in the movements of the ship, but her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place of destination.

The coroner's inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water jacket was stopped, because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power.

Secondly, that a top in the stand pipe, which acted as a safety valve, was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless.

The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about £5,000. During the trip the Great Eastern was almost without motion, when other vessels met with less loss on a heavy sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new reform movement under the auspices of Mr. Cobden and others was in progress.

Some of the building firms of London had yielded to the demands of the man.

PARTICULARS FROM CHINA.—Admiral Hope arrived off Peking on the 17th of June and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by a force of 20,000 men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire.

After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of the gun-boats Cormorant, Lee and Plover, and four hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed and 60. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded; among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100. At 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up, the gun boats Opossum and Plover pushed in close to the first battery. The guns of the forts then opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage. The troops were ordered to land, and as the first boats touched the shore the forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of the 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the wide ditches, situated five hundred yards from the river, and only five reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or sunk in the mud. With one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds, many of the boats were swamped by the balls, and not enough remained to carry off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded men were struck and swamped.

Russian features were distinctly visible among the men manning the Chinese batteries.

The Americans towed up several boats to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

BRITAIN.—The King of Belgium had gone to see the Emperor Napoleon, it is supposed in reference to the difficulty between France and Austria.

FRANCE.—The late article in the Paris Monitor came direct from the Emperor. It is rumored that France and England had agreed to a European Congress on Italian affairs, and if necessary the Zurich Plenipotentiaries will have occasional meetings.

ITALY.—The National Assembly of Parma, had voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon, and the annexation of Parma to Sardinia.

It is said that Victor Emanuel is disbanding his army, but the men are furnished with passports to Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

CIRCASTIA.—Schamyl, the noted Circassian leader, it is said, has been made a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is making great concessions to the Protestants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Representing of the Chinese War.

The Allies Forced to Retreat.

Fatal Accident on Board the Great Eastern.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 28.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed here to-day on her way to Quebec. The steamship Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

The overland mail brings important news from China, the war with the English and French forces having been renewed.

The allied squadron having attempted to enter Peking with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, and five of their gun boats lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat.

It is reported that the American Minister had reached Peking unharmed.

An accident has occurred on board the steamship Great Eastern, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks.

The lead pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded during her trial trip, with terrific force, causing the death of five of the firemen and wounding others. The damage to the fittings of the vessel are serious, but the ship and machinery received no harm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the great saloon, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel.

The guests on board had just quitted the saloon and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made a little difference in the movements of the ship, but her engines were not stopped till she reached Portland, her place of destination.

The coroner's inquest on the firemen killed showed that the supply of water to the boilers through the water jacket was stopped, because of the failure of the auxiliary pumping power.

Secondly, that a top in the stand pipe, which acted as a safety valve, was turned, apparently intentionally, so that the pipe was useless.

The injury to the fittings will be repaired at an expense of about £5,000. During the trip the Great Eastern was almost without motion, when other vessels met with less loss on a heavy sea.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The new reform movement under the auspices of Mr. Cobden and others was in progress.

Some of the building firms of London had yielded to the demands of the man.

PARTICULARS FROM CHINA.—Admiral Hope arrived off Peking on the 17th of June and found the entrance barred. An attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when suddenly batteries supported by a force of 20,000 men were unmasked and opened a destructive fire.

After a severe action the squadron was compelled to withdraw with the loss of the gun-boats Cormorant, Lee and Plover, and four hundred and sixty-four killed and wounded. The French had 14 killed and 60. The Plenipotentiaries had returned to Shanghai. Seven officers were killed and seventeen wounded; among the wounded was the Admiral. The details say that the mouth of the river was raked by the fire from the newly constructed forts, amounting to 90 or 100. At 1:30 P. M., the signal for action was run up, the gun boats Opossum and Plover pushed in close to the first battery. The guns of the forts then opened fire and the action became general.

The fire of the Chinese in weight and precision was such as had never before been experienced. Every shot told, while those of the British did comparatively but little damage. The troops were ordered to land, and as the first boats touched the shore the forts poured out a perfect hurricane of shell, balls and rockets, which mowed down the men as they landed. The ships supported them as well as possible, but of the 1,000 men who landed, barely 100 reached the first of the wide ditches, situated five hundred yards from the river, and only five reached the third ditch. They would have made an attempt to scale the walls, but the ladders were either broken by the shot or sunk in the mud. With one of the ladders that remained, ten of the men sprang forward, three of whom were killed and five severely injured.

Orders were at last given to retire, and while in retreat the men were shot down like birds, many of the boats were swamped by the balls, and not enough remained to carry off the survivors. Several boats full of wounded men were struck and swamped.

Russian features were distinctly visible among the men manning the Chinese batteries.

The Americans towed up several boats to the scene of action, and afterwards took a number of men to their respective ships.

BRITAIN.—The King of Belgium had gone to see the Emperor Napoleon, it is supposed in reference to the difficulty between France and Austria.

FRANCE.—The late article in the Paris Monitor came direct from the Emperor. It is rumored that France and England had agreed to a European Congress on Italian affairs, and if necessary the Zurich Plenipotentiaries will have occasional meetings.

ITALY.—The National Assembly of Parma, had voted the expulsion of the House of Bourbon, and the annexation of Parma to Sardinia.

It is said that Victor Emanuel is disbanding his army, but the men are furnished with passports to Tuscany and Modena, where they will swell the army of Central Italy.

CIRCASTIA.—Schamyl, the noted Circassian leader, it is said, has been made a prisoner and sent to St. Petersburg.

AUSTRIA.—Austria is making great concessions to the Protestants.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Representing of the Chinese War.

The Allies Forced to Retreat.

Fatal Accident on Board the Great Eastern.

FARTHER POINT, Sept. 28.—The steamship North American, from Liverpool, with dates to Wednesday, the 14th inst., passed here to-day on her way to Quebec. The steamship Asia and Hungarian had arrived out.

The overland mail brings important news from China, the war with the English and French forces having been renewed.

The allied squadron having attempted to enter Peking with the English and French Ambassadors, the Chinese assembled in great strength and defeated the attempt. Nearly five hundred British are reported killed and wounded, and five of their gun boats lost. The allies were finally forced to retreat.

It is reported that the American Minister had reached Peking unharmed.

An accident has occurred on board the steamship Great Eastern, which will prevent her from starting on her trip to Portland for about three weeks.

The lead pipe casing in one of her funnels exploded during her trial trip, with terrific force, causing the death of five of the firemen and wounding others. The damage to the fittings of the vessel are serious, but the ship and machinery received no harm.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The steamer Vanderbilt arrived at Southampton on the 15th inst.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—The explosion on board the Great Eastern occurred on the 9th inst., when off Hastings. The funnel was blown into the air, tearing to pieces the great saloon, and doing great damage to the internal fittings of the vessel.

The guests on board had just quitted the saloon and all fortunately escaped injury. The explosion was terrific, but the ship resisted the shock, the frame sustaining no injury. The accident made a little difference in the movements of the ship, but her engines were not